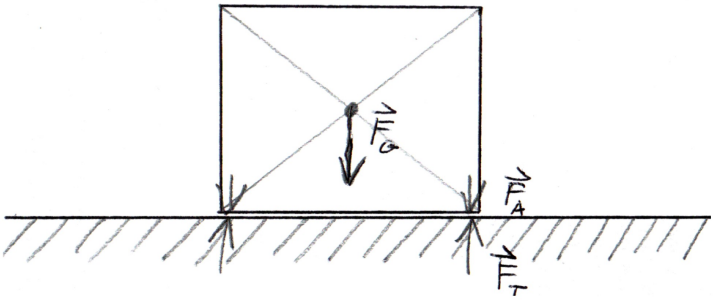
Scientific description of force field still missing.

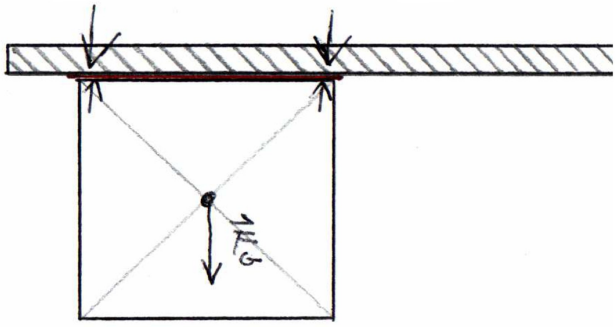
1) Test object lies without influence:



$\vec{F}_G = M \cdot \vec{g}$ weight = mass * acceleration of gravity [N] = [kg] * [m/s²]
(Unit N = Newton)
If no other forces are applied onto the test object the pressing force $\vec{F}_A$ is identical with the acceleration by gravity $\vec{F}_G$ and gets compensated by the opposing lifting force $\vec{F}_T$ of the underlay. Static situation, the probe object just lies onto the underlay.
You may describe the pressing force also as pressure: $p = Mg / A$ with unit [N/m²], A is the contact area.

This acceleration of gravity is generated within the volume of the test object gets transmitted via the contact area onto the underlay.

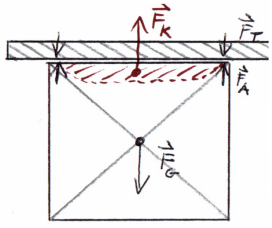
2) Test object sticks to carrier from below:



In this case the test object sticks to a carrier from below - like a lath. In this case the pressure in the contact surface gets negative (at least the arrows have the wrong direction in the drawing).

For transfer of this negative pressure an adhesive film is required, otherwise the test object would drop of. Math did not really change, just pressure, pressing force and lifting force switched sign. Force is still transferred by the contact surface.

3) Test object sticks to force field:



In this case the test object gets lifted by a force field (red area).
Occurring forces:

- weight $\vec{F}_G = M \cdot \vec{g}$
- pressing force $\vec{F}_A$
- lifting foce $\vec{F}_T$ (in this case directed downwards)
- force by the force field $\vec{F}_K$

You may add the force of the force field to the weight (so it switches sign) and then the above thoughts remain valid (lifting force, pressing force, pressure in contact area).

But : the force of the force field must be formulated in the most general way because we do not understand it yet, so the approach by spatial integral of spatial area R is required:

$$\vec{F}_K = \iiint_{R(\vec{x})} dR \cdot d\vec{F}(\vec{x})$$

It is integrated over spatial area R using $\vec{x}$ as current spatial position of the integral and $d\vec{F}(\vec{x})$ as local force density.

Note : if you insert (2) - "sticking from below" - into this model, R is simply the outermost molecular layer of the test object. If the test object is magnetic and the force field is caused by a strong magnet, R fills the whole test object with spatial dependent force density $d\vec{F}(\vec{x})$.

To understand the force field you would have to analyse structure and parameters of the force field to derive a mathematical model and then you could get some conclusions of the reason.
Until now we know almost ***nothing*** about the field structure of telekinesis.

Tags:
The Force of Gravity , PK, Psychokinesis , Telekinesis , stick , sticky , Anomaly , First Scientific Concept , Unknown , Scientific Approach , Description of Force Field , Gravity , Discovery Science , Mathematical Model , Physical Science , Albert Einstein , The Theory of Relativity , Space and Time , Magnetic Man , Quantum Consciousness , Mental Evolution and Development , Mental Picture , Research into Human Consciousness , Genetic , Franz Anton Mesmer , Human Brain ,